



# Reconstruction Software Progress Report

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Caltech Jan 4, 2002

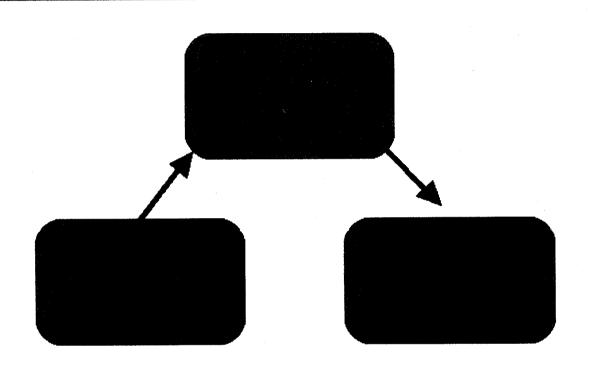


## **Primary Activities**

- Although work continues on activities such as track swimming, alignment, etc, work reported at this and other recent reconstruction group meetings centered on....
- Development of calibration framework for offline software
- Demuxing
- Tuning on Far Detector Data
- Starting to respond to input from users



## Calibration Framework



#### 3 Components

Calibration Makers (basic algorithms to start were developed by CalDet group - need to be ported to offline for production.) Calibration Database Tables Calibration Interface

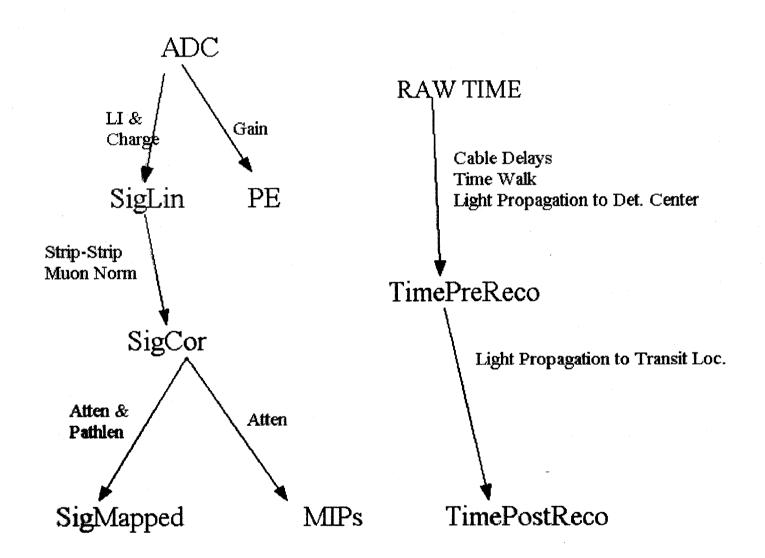


## Calibration Framework

- Active Participants
  - Ryan N., Phil A., Leon M.., Roy L.,
     Chris S., Core Group, me
- At the time of the Oct. meeting, CalDet calibration makers existed, as did basic support for LI calibration (although the hooks into the offline were not in place)
- At that meeting we set a goal of developing a complete far detector and CalDet calibration framework for the offline by this meeting, with ported calibration makers to be the next step.
  - Didn't quite meet this goal, but we're close.



## **Calibration Flow**





## Calibration Table Status

- Tables needed in the short term have been defined. (missing are near detector electronics calibration tables, etc)
- Scripts written to load & initialize tables in user dB.
- Indexing needs some core group help.



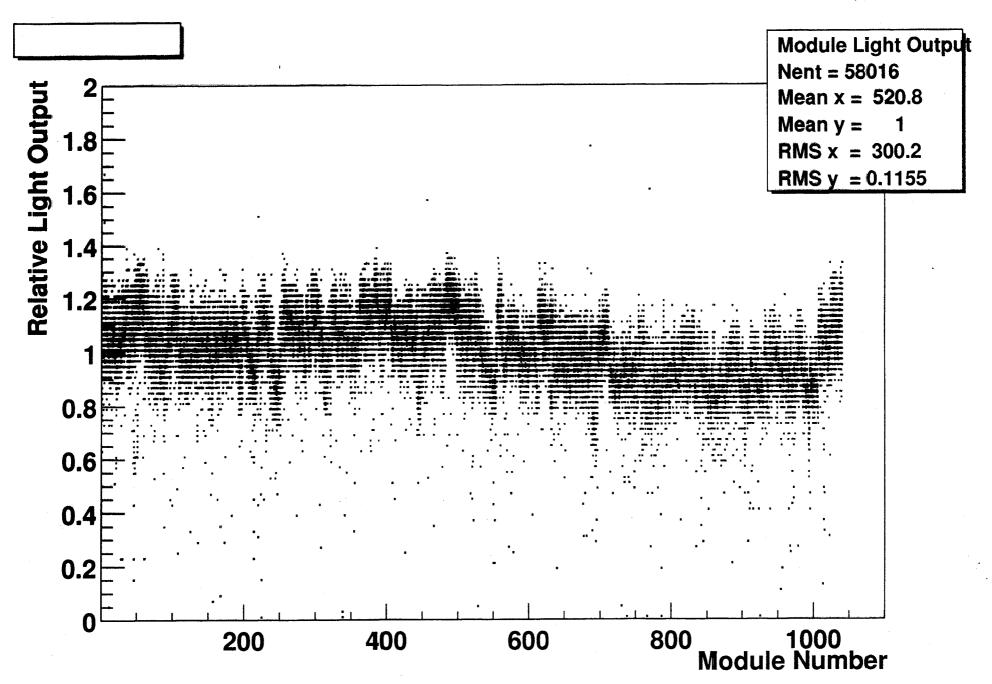
## **Existing Calibrations**

- Existing calibration data includes
  - CalDet gains
  - CalDet muon normalization
  - Module mapper data
  - CalDet LI summaries will be produced starting in two weeks (Phil A.)



## Mapper Data

- Leon has made available parameterized fits to the mapper data, which will be used as the initial attenuation length correction.
- Still to do build table of module-ID to detector location..



## **Precision Mapper Table Status**

- Table created at UMN Web site.
- Available from: http://www.hep.umn.edu/minos/mapper/db/
- Filled with ~1000 modules.
- ~200MB for 1/4 of detector!
- Ready for conversion to DBI?!?

+	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
TEST_ID FACTORY MODULE_ID TYPE NSTRIPS NSIDES NSCANS YSTART YSTEP F1LENGTH F2LENGTH MAPPER_ID MAP_DATE LENGTH ANA_VERSION CAL	int(6) char(3) varchar(10) char(1) int(2) int(1) int(4) float(10,5) float(10,5) float(10,5) char(3) datetime int(3) varchar(10) float(8,4)	YES	PRI	NULL   NULL	auto_increment

+   Field	+   Type	Null	+   Key +	   Default 	Extra
TEST_ID   STRIPN   YPOS   SIDE   LIGHT_OUTPUT   DELTA_LO   LOWER_X   DELTA_LX   UPPER_X   DELTA_UX	int(6)   int(3)   float(10,5)   int(1)   float(10,5)   float(10,5)   float(10,5)   float(10,5)   float(10,5)   float(10,5)	YES	MUL   MUL   MUL   MUL	NULL   NULL   NULL   NULL   NULL   NULL   NULL   NULL   NULL	 



## Calibration Options

- Adc to PE
  - based on fits to 1 PE dist. (default)
  - based on mid-light level widths. (not yet)
  - based on PMT test stand data (not yet)
- Linearity Correction
  - linear interpolation (default)
  - quadratic interpolation (not yet)
- Strip to strip norm
  - based on fit to μ landau dist (default)
  - based on averages of landau dist. (not yet)
- Atten Correction
  - fit to mapper data (default)
  - use 'raw' mapper data (not yet)
  - use fit to muon data (not yet)



## Calibration Makers

- All exist as stand alone programs need to be ported into the offline framework. This effort is planned for the coming 1-2 months.
- Careful thought needs to be given to calibration constant validation as these turn into production jobs.
- ADC to PE (Ryan Nichol)
  - Issues in converting to general use include ability to use sparsified data, finding a single flasher setting which works for all channels.
- Mapper fits (Leon) (exists)
- Muon normalization
  - Issues for converting to general use include use on low statistics data samples.

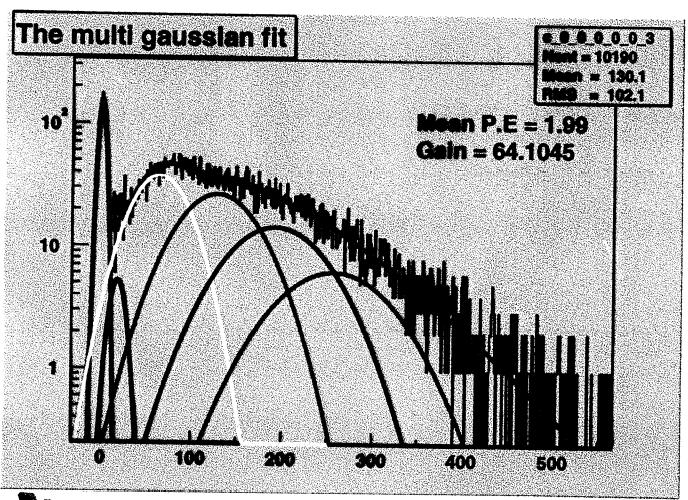




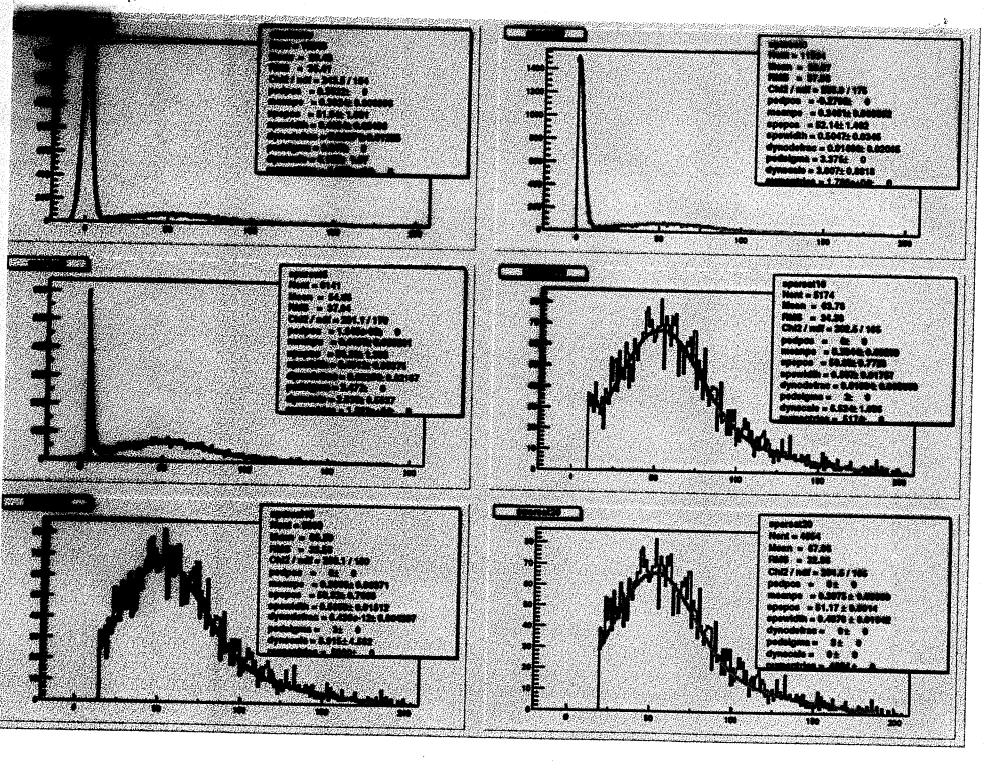


#### Gain

- Can also use the LI system to determine the number of ADCs per photo-electron.
  - This was done for each of the channels in the detector.
- There were two methods used to calculate the gain:
  - Fitting a multi-gaussian fit to low light level spectra.
  - The mean over sigma method for medium to high light levels.
- An example of the fit method is shown below.

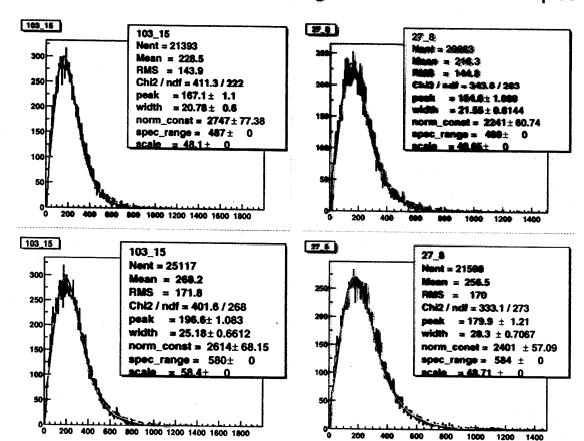






### **Examples of Fits**

#### Histograms are rebinned and fit using the function above. Examples:





MINOS

# Term Calibration Task List

- Allow db table indexing on strip ends
  - Robert H.
- load CalDet calibrations, generate LI summaries
  - Ryan Nichol, Phil A.
- Map module ID to detector location
  - **-** ?
- Hooks for post-reco calibration in reco framework.
  - Roy Lee
- Develop production calibration makers
  - Ryan, Chris, Phil



## Demuxing

 Progress by Brian since last meeting has been substantial, but we still have a ways to go....

• Input from more people scanning events and passing anomalies back to Brian would be very helpful.



## "Missing" Events - Before

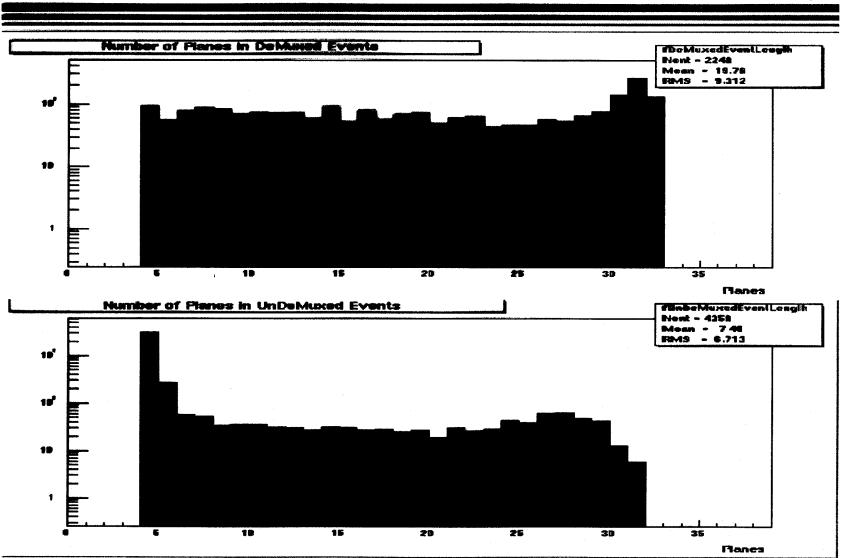


- It was noticed at the last reconstruction phone meeting that a large fraction of events were demuxed because the algorithm couldn't find a vertex
- I looked into the events and found that most of the events where the algorithm failed had signal from only 1 side of the detector
  - ~ 2/3 of the one sided events were followed by one
     sided events on the opposite side
  - → timing problem; found there was an ~80 ns
     difference between the two crates



## **Event Length Plots**







## "Missing" Events - After



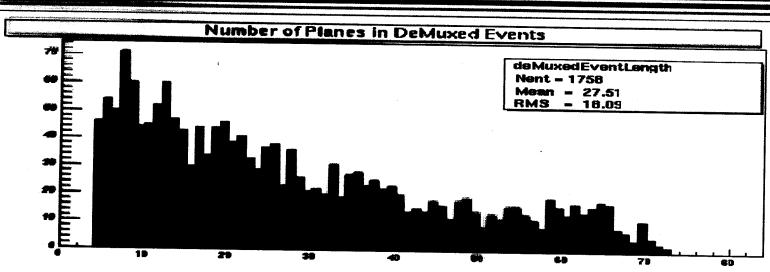
- Crates now appear to be within 10 20 ns of each other
- Majority of events without a vertex are still in the 4-6 plane range. Most planes in these events have only 1 digit
- Longer events may be result of the runs having a large dynode threshold set (only way to keep the DAQ from falling over dead within a second).

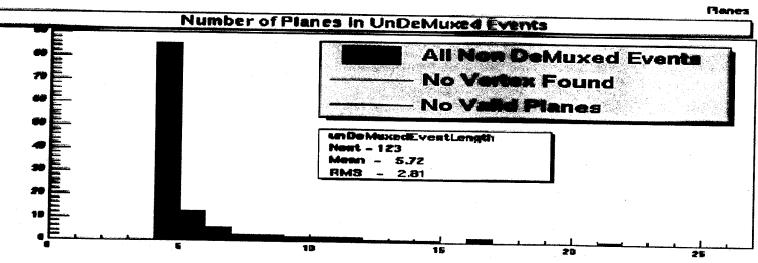


## **Event Length Plots**



Nanes











• We check to see if a digit is from cross talk by looking for signal to be on any of the non-diagonal nearest neighbor pixels of the digit's pixel of origin. For example,

0	2
8	10

- We summed the total signal from the 4 nearest neighbors and found what fraction of that total the digit's charge represented.

$$f = S_5 / (S_1 + S_4 + S_6 + S_9)$$



## Changes to the Package



- New vertex finding algorithm take the vertex to be the first plane in a set of 5 with 3/5 valid planes
- NavMasks can now be used to mark possible xtalk digits.
  - Use of NavMasks controlled in .jcm file through the HandleCommand() method; can set the xtalk level from this method too
  - Use digits not labeled as xtalk to determine plane type,
     best hypotheses
  - All digits are set to determined hypothesis once a solution is found



## Changes, Continued

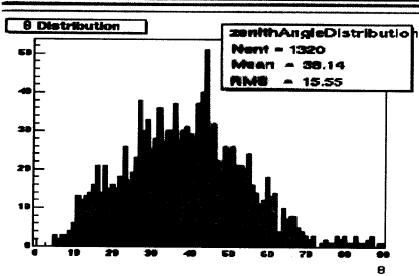


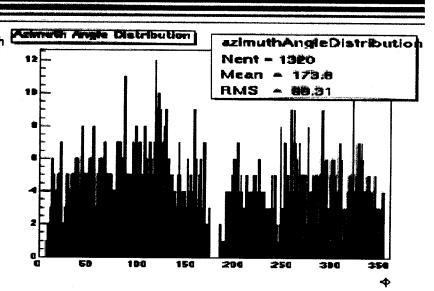
- I did some code optimization following the October meeting and the DeMux-er runs ~3-4x faster now
- Can now use Roy's track fitter for the DigitsAlongTrack test of the algorithm.
- I've also used it to look at the zenith/azimuthal angle and RA/Dec distributions of the muons

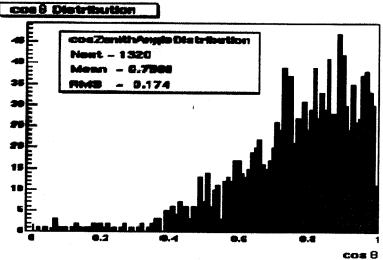


## Angle Distributions





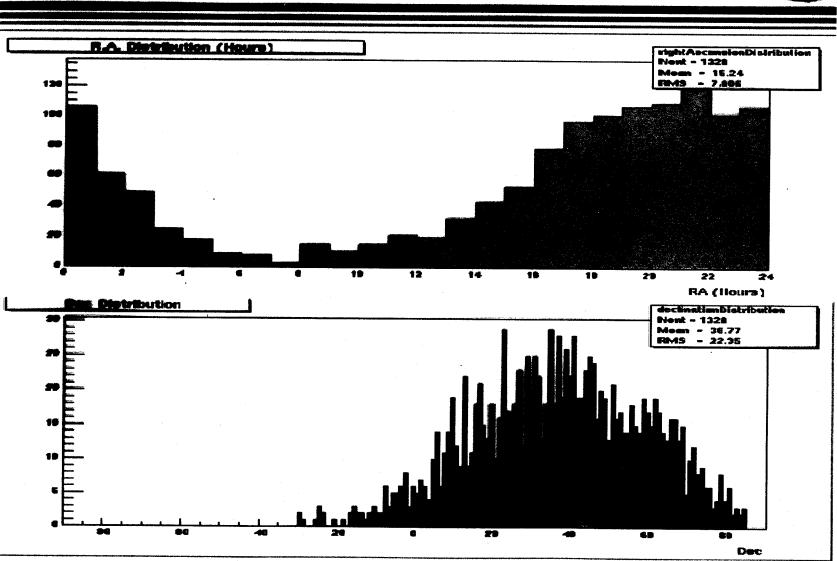






## RA and Dec Distributions

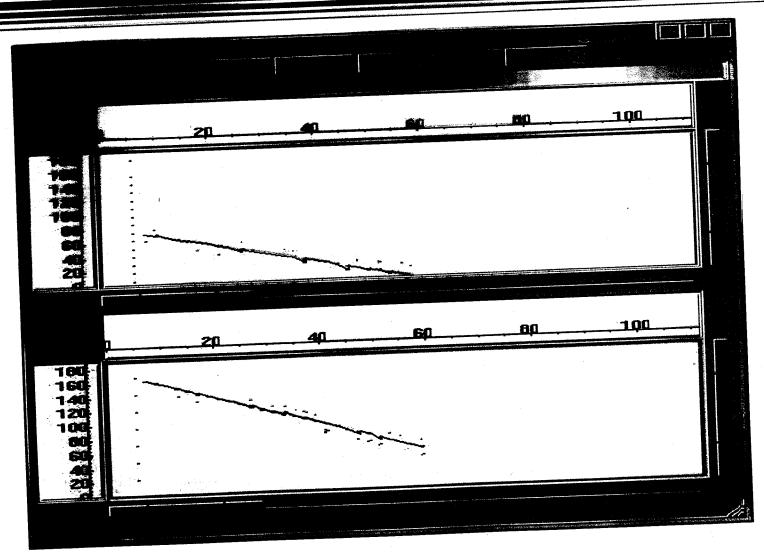






# Example Events

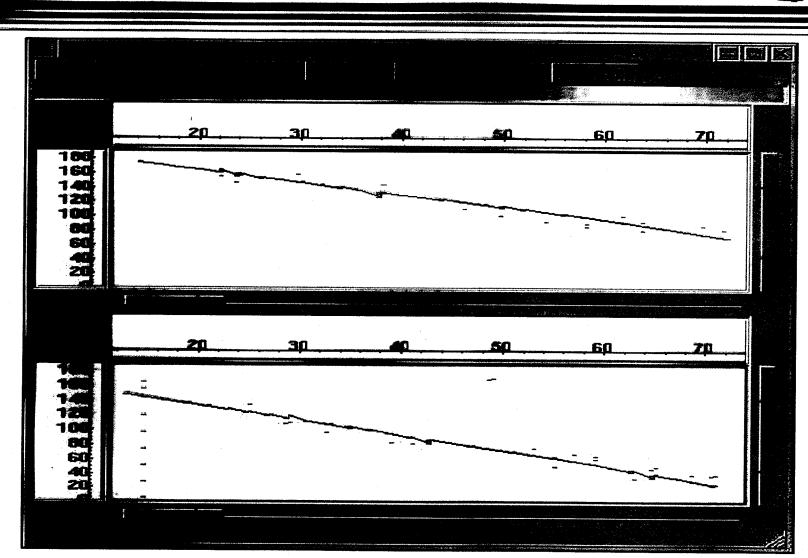






## **Example Events**





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